At $2 per annum. in advance, or $2 50. if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1832. NO. 12.

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

From the Transcript.

It was a Sabbath morning. I had stol'n
From out the crowded city, to mine own
Lov'd native home. Oh! it is beautiful,
To leave the hurry of the world awhile,
And seek the wilds of nature, there where God
Reigns in creation and his wond'rous works;
There where the peaceful hamlet lifts its smoke,
As in a purer atmosphere; and men
Throng to the house of God, and a deep veil
Is thrown on earth's attractions, that the soul
May pay unfetter'd homage to its God.
I rais'd the latch with care, for I would come
In glad surprise among them, and my feet
Trod lightly on the threshhold, yet I stayed,
For a low murmuring sound awoke within.
Again it came; I listen'd; 'twas the sound
Of morning prayer. I did remember then,
This was its wonted house, and solemn thoughts
Press'd thickly to my heart the memories
Of half-forgotten childhood—and I knelt
By the unfasten'd door. Oh! how my heart
Struggled with anguish; then the prayers & tears,
And counsels of a mother, long o'erwhelm'd
In the wild rush of worldliness, came up
In still rebuke before me. Oh! 'twere worth
The purchase of a world: I might have burst
From my wak'd conscience then,—and that same voice.
I hush'd my very breathing; for the spell
Came with a holy influence. She pray'd
For one whose steps were out upon the world,
Whose unsuspecting youth had gone,
From a fond parent's influence, to withstand
The unknown treacheries of sin alone.
It was for me she wrestled with her God;
For me she grasp'd the promises and plead
With such intensity of speech, it seem'd
The agony of feeling: she was one,
Whose soul commun'd in confidence with God.
Oh! she had breath'd the atmosphere of Heaven,
And knew how fearfully the snares of sin,
Lie in the path of life; and she besought
That God would rather take me from the world,
Than I should live to curse him.—Man may scorn
The earnestness of prayer; Oh! he may say
It is a form of words, and wasted faith;—
But there's a majesty upon the sound
Of humble asking; there's an energy
Bursts from the trembling spirit, that hath power,
Even with God, and will not be denied—
Again I went from home; but oh, that prayer,
It hath hung upon my life. I have been lur'd
With the cloy'd cup of pleasure—I have breath'd
The breath of levity—have been with those
Who spurn religion; but if e'er my heart
Turn'd but to listen, hath my mother's prayer,
"Rather be die than curse thee," thrill'd my soul,
And I have shrunk away appall'd from vice.

VALERIUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPE.

Hope is the continuing sunshine of the heart, and while the breathing spirit holds friendship with earth, the darkest clouds of adversity can never eclipse its brightness. If the past hath been but a sorrow and a weariness, and the days of happiness are to the soul as visions, half hidden in the gloom which has succeeded, still is visible the finger of Hope, pointing to the dim distant future, whose darkness is ever gilded with its holy rays. The power of memory has often been considered the greatest promoter of our happiness; but when the soul, overwhelmed with *present* sorrows, turns to the past, and sees in the mirror of memory only a reflection of its dreariness, the retrospection could not sustain and enliven its progress, were not the future illuminated by Hope's unfading radiance.

The mariner, whose frail bark is tossed by the tempest, on the ocean, may for a moment revert to the loved kindred, and friends, and home, which he has left behind, but the remembrance would only increase the gloom which the tempest had flung around him.—His soul sunk in hopeless despair—the mountain wave rushing madly onward which fearfully threatened to overwhelm him in its bosom, would be to him like a messenger of mercy, sent to wash away the burning memory of scenes which he should no more behold. But while the star of Hope was visible, he would firmly grasp the helm, and guide his vessel through impending dangers; and by its influence his soul would be nerved to the contest with the wrathful elements, till it sunk into its only place,—the unfathomable ocean of eternity!

The soldier, whose triumphant legions are marching onward unchecked by opposing foes, leaving nought but terror and devastation on their bloody track, feasteth not his soul on the memory of his successes, while the sunshine of Hope is gleaming through the veil which shadows the future. Though his brow is decked with victorious wreaths which catch the wild glare kindled by his burning ambition, and fling back an unholy radiance on the past, yet he still sees new powers to humble, and new kingdoms to conquer, and his course is still onward, till the long and closely followed phantoms of Hope are shut forever from his vision by the impenetrable darkness of death.

The hope of the scholar, is the attainment of a deathless fame; and the memory of the past brings with it a cold and withering influence on the active and untiring spirit, whose aspirations are sustained only by the bright and glowing visions of the future, which Hope hath presented to the mind.—Though the object of his toils may ultimately be gained—the praises of his fellow men sound in his ears, and echo repeats from distant climes, the thrilling accents—the gleamings of this unfading star are unceasingly shed on, and still more earnestly doth he toil on for its attainment, till its unfading radiance falls hourly upon his low and quiet grave.

And thus 'it is with all mankind.—Each is still plodding on in pursuit of some favorable phantom, unheeding the griefs and disappointments of his neighbor, till like the booby who thought to catch the bright bubble which was floating on the quiet water, he grasps, and behold, it has vanished. It is very pleasant to meditate on the past scenes of pleasure and happiness, for

"'Tis from the past we shadow forth the land
Where smiles long lost, again shall light our way,
And the soul's friends be wreath'd in one bright band."

But only sorrow and disappointment and despair, can attend that mind whose bright aspirations extend not beyond the narrow limits of the cold waste of life,—who sees not till the last moment of his existence, the continuing sunshine of Hope gleaming through the veil which seperates the present from the future—life from death, time from eternity.

Washington.—It has been observed that Washington seldom smiled and never laughed. This, however, is not correct. I was informed the other day, by a gentleman venerable for his age and information, that he had seen Washington nearly convulsed with laughter. One instance he mentioned with a great degree of *sang froid*. At the time that our troops were encamped at Cambridge, information was received at head quarters that the English were about leaving Boston to give them battle. All was bustle and confusion. The soldiers were strolling over the town, and the officers were but illy prepared for the approaching rencounter. Some of the generals were calling for their horses, and others for their arms, and among the rest was general Green, at the bottom of the stairs, bawling to the barber for his *wig—bring my wig. you rascal; bring my wig.* General Lee diverted himself and the company at the expense of Green. "Your wig is behind the looking-glass, sir." At which Green, raising his eyes, perceived by the mirror that the wig was where it should be—*on his head.*

Washington, in a fit of laughter, throwed himself on the floor, and the whole group presented rather a ludicrous spectacle. However grave the commander-in-chief may have been in general, the reader will surely excuse the illustrious Washington in this deviation from his usual character.

Vermont Courier.

Hints to Farmers.—Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities. Grind your corn with the cobs. It is better feed, and pays well for the trouble.

One bushel of flaxseed ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels alone, and will effectually destroy the bots.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire place, nor use a fire place when you can get a stove.

Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable.

Never dew rot your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does not eat as much—a yoke and a chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness.—*N. E. Farmer.*

We find the following epigramatic article in a London paper of the 15th November.

AT HOME.

England.—Re-action—re-action—re-action—the rage of radicalism and Revolution receding, and Reason re-asserting her rightful power.

Scotland.—No news—good news.

Ireland.—Agitation, botheration, conflagration, and devastation, spread desolation through the nation.

For the first time in our Government, now in its forty-third year, an Ex-President has, in the case of Mr. ADAMS, become a Member of the National Legislature. Is it not a curious coincidence, that, on the roll of the Members, the names being thereon placed alphabetically, the name which stands *at the head of the List* should be that of this very individual—John Quincy Adams. It so strikes us. *Nat. Int.*

A Candid Appeal.

From the Boston Papers of last week.

TO THE PUBLIC.

While the public mind remained in the high state of excitement to which it had been carried by the partial and inflammatory representations of certain offences, committed by a few misguided members of the Masonic Institution in a sister State; it seemed to the undersigned (residents of Boston and vicinity) to be expedient to refrain from a public declaration of their principles or engagements, as Masons. But, believing the time now to be fully come, when their fellow citizens will receive, with candor, if not with satisfaction, a solemn and unequivocal denial of the allegations, which, during the last five years, in consequence of their connection with the Masonic Fraternity, have been reiterated against them, they respectfully ask permisson to invite attention to the subjoined

DECLARATION.

Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the several degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself by an oath to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen: in justice, therefore, to themselves, and with a view to establish *truth* and expose *imposition*, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry, known and acknowledged in this country, do most solemnly deny the existence of any such obligations in the Masonic Institution, so far as our knowledge respectively extends. And we as solemnly aver that no person is admitted to the Institution without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations which he will be required to incur and assume.

Freemasonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and of speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preferences in matters of politics. It neither knows, nor does it assume to inflict, upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments, other than those of admonition, suspension, and expulsion.

The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and of Man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the Nation, every citizen who becomes a *Mason* is doubly bound to be true to his GOD, to his COUNTRY, and to his FELLOW-MEN. In the language of the "Ancient Constitutions" of the Order, which are printed and open for public inspection, and which are used as text-books in all the Lodges, he is "required to keep and obey the MORAL LAW; to be a quiet and peaceable citizen; true to his government and just to his country."

Masonry disdains the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only who seek admission, with the recommendation of a character unspotted by immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great fundamental religious truth—the existence and providence of God; and a practical acknowledgment of those infallible doctrines for the government of life, which are written by the finger of God on the heart of man.

Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as Citizens, as Christians, and as Moral Men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic Institution has been, and may continue to be productive of great good to their fellowmen; and having "received the laws of the society, and its accumulated funds, in sacred trust for charitable uses," the undersigned can neither renounce nor abandon it. We most cordially unite with our brethren of Salem and vicinity, in the declaration and hope, that "should the people of this country become so infatuated as to deprive Masons of their civil rights, in violation of their written Constitutions, and the wholesome spirit of just laws and free governments, a vast majority of the Fraternity will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions for consolation under the trials to which they may be exposed."

[This declaration is signed by over *eleven hundred persons*, composing some of the most respectable citizens of the State, professing different creeds in religion, and belonging to all the various political parties which now divide public opinion, excepting only, however, Anti-Masons. Among the Boston signers, we notice, says the *Boston Gazette*, the names of gentlemen who have long been distinguished for their piety and intelligence, wealth, honesty, public spirit, and all the virtues which adorn the christian character; lawyers, merchants, traders, and mechanics, who have much at stake in the community.]

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

ADDRESS OF THE

Nat'l Repub'n Convention,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

On the great subjects of internal policy which have given rise to conflicting opinions and adverse feelings among the citizens, the course of the President has been so inconsistent and vacillating that it is impossible for any party to place confidence in his character, or to consider him as a true and effective friend. By avowing his approbation of a judicious tariff, and at the same time recommending to Congress precisely the same policy which had been adopted as the best plan of attack by the opponents of that measure: by admitting the constitutionality and expediency of internal improvements of a national character, and at the same moment negativing the most important bills of this description which were presented to him by Congress, the President has shewn that he is either a secret enemy of the system, or that he is willing to sacrifice the most important national objects in a vain attempt to conciliate the conflicting interests, or rather adverse party feelings and opinions of different sections of the country. How can the President be regarded at the North and West as the friend of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, when his only recommendation at the South is the anticipation that he is the person thro' whose agency the whole system is to be prostrated! With a Chief Magistrate who acts upon so temporising and uncertain a policy it is obviously impossible that any abatement can take place of the excitement that prevails upon these disturbing topics. It is only thro' the intervention of a statesman, in whose known sentiments and elevated character all parties can place confidence, that a hope can be entertained of so regulating these delicate subjects as to extend a fair and impartial protection to all the great branches of industry, whether agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, or mechanical, without exciting the just apprehensions of any sincere and enlightened friend of the Constitution and the Union.

Next to the great measures of policy which protect and encourage domestic industry, the most important question, connected with the economical policy of the country, is that of the Bank. This great and beneficial institution, by facilitating exchanges between different parts of the Union, and maintaining a sound, ample, and healthy state of the currency, may be said to supply the body politic, economically viewed, with a continual stream of life-blood, without which it must inevitably languish, and sink into exhaustion. It was first conceived and organized by the powerful mind of Hamilton. After having been temporarily shaken by the honest though groundless scruples of other statesmen, it has been recalled to existence by the general consent of all parties, and with the universal approbation of the people. Under the ablest and most faithful management it has been for many years past pursuing a course of steady and constantly increasing influence. Such is the institution which the President has gone out of his way in several successive messages, without a pretence of necessity or plausible motive, in the first instance six years before his suggestion could with any propriety be acted upon, to denounce to Congress as a sort of nuisance, and consign, as far as his influence extends, to immediate destruction.

For this denunciation no pretext of any adequate motive is assigned. At a time when the institution is known to all to be in the most efficient and prosperous state—to be doing all that any Bank ever did or can do, we are briefly told in ten words, that it has not effected the objects for which it was instituted, and must be abolished. Another institution is recommended as a substitute, which, so far as the description given of it can be understood, would be no better than a machine in the hands of the Government for fabricating and issuing paper money without check or responsibility. In his recent message to Congress, the President declares, for the third time, his opinion on these subjects, in the same concise and authoritative style as before, and intimates that he shall consider his re-election as an expression of the opinion of the people that they ought to be acted on.—If, therefore, the President be re-elected, it may be considered certain that the Bank will be abolished, and the institution which he has recommended, or something like it, substituted in its place.

Are the People of the United States prepared for this? Are they ready to destroy one of their most valuable establishments, to gratify the express of a Chief Magistrate, who reasons and advises upon a subject, with the details of which he is evidently unacquainted, in direct contradiction to the opinion of his own official counsellors! Are the enterprising, liberal, high-minded, and intelligent Merchants of the Union willing to countenance such a measure! Are the cultivators of the West, who find in the Bank of the U. States a never-failing source of that Capital, which is so essential to their prosperity, and when they can get no where else, prepared to lend their aid in drying up the fountain of their own prosperity! Is there any class of the People or section of the Union so lost to every sentiment of common prudence, so regardless of all the principles of republican government, as to place in the hands of the Executive Department the means of an irresistible and unlimited issue of paper money—in other words, the means of corruption without check or bounds! If such be, in fact, the wishes of the People, they will act with consistency, and properly in voting for General Jackson, as President of the United States; for, by his re-election, all the disastrous effects will certainly be produced. He is fully and three times over pledged to the People to negative any bill that may be passed for re-chartering the Bank, & there is little doubt that the additional influence which he would acquire by a re-election, would be employed to carry through Congress the extraordinary substitute which he has repeatedly proposed.

It may be said, indeed, that the President's councillors do not agree with him on this subject, and may perhaps over-rule his opinion before the time of action shall arrive. In his recent Report to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in fact, undertaken an apology for the Bank, which, coming from him, can be viewed in no other light than as a formal defence of that institution against the attack made upon it by the President, although he concludes with the intimation, that his views may be modified in compliance with those of the Executive; as if he were not himself the head of the financial branch of that Department. It is one of the singularities of our present political situation, that while we are told on the one hand, by the President's partizans, that his acknowledged incapacity may and will be remedied, by the employment of an able Cabinet, we are now told, on the other hand, by this "able Cabinet," that they cannot control the President's conduct, and that their sounder notions must be modified so as to meet the views of the Executive. In what we are apt enough to consider as the corrupt and servile Courts of Europe, a Cabinet Minister who cannot prevail upon the "Executive" from whom he holds his commission to adopt his views, resigns his commission. He deems it improper to modify his opinions, in order to suit them to the views of the Executive—in other words, to make himself responsible for a scheme of policy which he does not approve. But supposing that the present Secretary of the Treasury, if continued in place, would be able, when the time of action should arrive, to over-rule the President's opinion, substitute his own views for those of the Executive, and stay this great mischief—what security can the country feel that he will be so continued? Who can assure us that some explosion, resulting from causes too frivolous to be even made, with propriety, the subject of distinct allusion in a serious political document, will not scatter the present Cabinet, like the last, to the four winds of Heaven, and introduce into the councils of the nation a new set of advisers, still more ready than those who now occupy that place, to accommodate their opinions to the views of the Executive! The only security which the country can have for the proper discharge of the duties of the Executive, as of every other branch of the Government, is the capacity, fidelity, and industry of the individual who is by law responsible for that Department—that is, the President: and experience has amply shown, that an individual who is unfit for the office himself, is equally unfit to select those who are to assume his responsibility, and be virtually Presidents under him.

The Judiciary Department, an institution still more important than any one can be that merely affects the economical interests of the Union, seems also to be seriously threatened by the perverse policy of the present administration. The great improvement made by the adoption of the present constitution in the political system of the Old Confederation, was the extension of the power of the Union over the persons of the individual citizens, through the action of the Federal Courts, including, as a necessary ingredient, a right of appeal to these Courts from the decisions of those of the States. The adoption of this single salutary provision raised us from the situation of a cluster of poor, imbecile, & for all substantial purposes, mutually dependent States, oppressed with debts, disturbed by insurrections, and on the verge of absolute anarchy, into our subsequent condition of one great, powerful, prosperous, glorious, free, and independent Federal Republic. The rejection of this wholesome principle would bring us back again to the same situation in which we stood before. Notwithstanding this, a powerful party, represented by several important States, and by a large and respectable portion of the people seem to consider the Union, and the principles on which it is founded, positive evils. Much is said of the sovereignty and independence of the States, and of their right, as separate States, to annul the laws; while threats are held out, which have not in all cases proved to be mere empty words, that this right is to be immediately exercised, and the Union of course virtually dissolved.

Under these circumstances, it was to have been expected that the President, as the head of the Executive Department, and the natural guardian of the rights and powers of the Federal Government, would have exerted his influence to check this dangerous spirit. Instead of this, we find him openly encouraging it, and acting under its influence. When a proposition to repeal, without a substitute, the section of the judiciary act which authorizes the appeal from the State to the Federal Courts, and forms the foundation of the jurisprudence of the Union in this respect, was made in Congress, it was favored by the immediate friends of the President, and by the journals under his control: and at the recent organization of the House of Representatives, the person proposing the repeal was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee.—These proceedings seem to indicate a settled intention in the administration to shake the independence and destroy the efficiency of this most important branch of the government.

The last point which we shall notice in the conduct of the administration, as relates to the internal policy of the country, and it is, perhaps, the most important of all, as far as concerns the principles involved, is that of our relations with the Indian tribes, and particularly that portion of the Cherokees situated within the territorial limits of Georgia.—A series of solemn treaties concluded successively by all the Administrations of the General Government since the period of its establishment, guaranteed to those Indians the possession of their lands without interference or intrusion from any quarter, their right of governing themselves according to their own laws within those limits, and their character of sovereign States. An Act of Congress passed in the year 1802, authorized and required the President to protect the Indians in the rights guaranteed to them by those treaties, if necessary, by the employment of the

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 14th day of January inst.* on the premises.

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

21 ACRES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story

Brick House & Kitchen,

a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house. There is a neverfailing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door. About 7 Acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence—the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach & Apple-Trees on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JACOB FICKES, &
PETER H. SMITH, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan 3. ts

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of January next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn, part log and part frame, with an Orchard.—ALSO,

A LOT OF

WOODLAND,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Zell and others, containing One Acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Susanna Kuntz.*

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lot of Christian Harshey, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Henry Keiler.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore, James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Log Dwelling-house and Double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Hugh Bigham.*

—ALSO—

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 20th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers, John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, and well of water; a one-story Log Tenant house, and Log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac Everett.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 27. 1831. } ts

GARLEGANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid affection of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagers-town, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 4 Dollars!

THE FIRST CLASS (FOR 1832) OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 14th of Jan.

60 *Number Lottery*—9 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of $12,000	41	100
1	5,000	51	50
1	1,270	51	30
5	1,000	102	20
5	500	102	15
10	300	1530	8
20	200	11475	4

Tickets, $4, Halves, $2,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. 3. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 26,

27 49 34 50 16 58 37 39 53

27—40—49—A PRIZE OF $200,

Sold at Clarkson's.

20—11—26—A Prize of

$1,000,

IN CLASS 24,

Sold to a Gentleman of Gettysburg.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, within 2 miles of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Bayly, Christian Stoner and others, containing

231 ACRES

of Patented Land; 180 Acres of which are cleared—the residue in good timber. There are from 50 to 60 acres of bottom meadow. The Improvements are a good

two-story Log House, a Stone Smoke House, a large Double Barn, an Apple Orchard, with a never failing Spring of water near the house. This Farm is a first-rate stock farm, as a stream of water runs through the middle of it.

For terms apply to Alexander Majors, near the premises, or to the subscriber, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

DAVID LYTEL.

Jan. 3. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832.

A
Edwin A. Atlee.
B
John Bear
Thomas Blocher
George Baughman
Henry Botarf
Geo. S. Bowman
Daniel Biteman
Mr Bovy
John Bolan
Nicholas Bushey
John Blocher
Daniel Butt
James Barr
Rev. Jas. G. Brackenridge
Margaret Barr
Martin L. Bovi.
C
Col. Alex. Campbell
Chester Case
David Cook
Wm. Cromwell
Joseph Coshun.
D
James Duffin
Messrs. Duncan & Mahon
Catharine Delap
John Dittenhafer
John Dickson, Esq.
John B. Davis.
E
Frederick Ebert
E
Rob't or David Fletcher
J. H. Fletcher
Samuel Forney.
G
Wm. Garvin
John Gilbert
Wm. Gibbs
James Gregory
H
David Heagy 2
George Hosler
Rev. E. L. Hazelius
Charles Harts
John C. Houghtelin
George Heagy, Sen.
Jacob Heck
Eve Hoffman
K
Thomas Kinny
Thompson King
Andrew Kerrigan.
L
Lutheran German Magazine
Joseph Latshaw 2
Eve Lawver
Christian Lahman
Margaret Lockart.
M
Sarah M'Pherson
Rev D. M'Conaughy
Robert A. M'Pherson
John Mertzgar
Alice M'Creary
Henry Meyers
George Meyers
Thomas Meloy.
P
Elijah Peal
George Plank.
R
Felix Roberts
Jesse Russell.
S
Philip Sharp 2
Rev. Peter Saum
Anthony Strausbaugh
G. R. Smith
Dr Henry Smyser
Jacob Saum
Peter Schlosser or Catharine Bender
Elizabeth Sheats
Michael Strausbaugh
Peter Strausbaugh
John Stallsmith
Peter Sholl
Catharine Supp
Molly Smith
Henry Sheet.
T
Adam Tauney
The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams co.
U
Ann Underwood.
V
Albert Vandyke
G. Vanorsdallen.
W
James L. Walker
Nicholas Wierman
Nathan Wright
Henry Walter
Catharine Williams
Nancy Wray
Mary Weaver
John Wallace
Joseph Wharfe
Thomas Webb or John Zeigler.
Z
George Zolly 3
Samuel Zeigler.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832.

Archibald Armstrong
Messrs. Wallis & Biggs
Daniel Bowersot
John Bowersot
Rev. Wm. Brown 2
Thomas Beard
William Briggs
John Buttis
David Cooley
Michael Crouse
Nicholas Crismore
Mr. Crist
Jacob Diehl
George Dottro
John Detrick
David Feaser
Nicholas Grupe
John Hilbert 2
John Hay
Michael Hainer 2
Mrs. Hagan
Samuel Ickis
Samuel Johnson
Joseph Koufman
John Koontz
John Lenard
Andrew Lohr
Peter Myers
George Myers
Elizabeth Miller
D. N. Mahon, Esq.
Messrs. A. & W. C. M'Cormick
Samuel Orens
Stephen Packer 2
George Snow
Henry Schleifer
Andrew Sheder
Magdalena Semple
Richard Stewart
George Shafer
David Yingling
Frederick Yingling.

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of January inst.* on the premises.

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

137 ACRES,

The Improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Two Double Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.; three never failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, }
JOHN DIETRICK, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 3. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the *23d day of January inst.*—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioner's Office, in Gettysbung, on *Tuesday the 24th day of January inst.* at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales,	$50,000—	$50
2d	do. 40,000	40
3d	do. 30,000	30
4th	do. 20,000	25
5th	do. 15,000	20
6th	do. 10,000	15
7th	do. 5,000	12 50
8th	do. 2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, } *Associate*
WM. M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*
THOS. EHREHART, }
JACOB COVER, } *Comm'rs.*
JNO. L. GUBERNATOR, }

Jan. 3. tm

Trial List—Jan. Term, 1832.

Dr. Smith's use	vs. A. Swigert's Ex'r.
John Moura's use	vs. Henry Colstock.
—— Plum	vs. A. Plum's Ex'rs.
Mary Pittenturff	vs. S. Wierman's Adm.
James Lockert	vs. W. & J. Galbreath.

Jan. 3. tc

Grand Jury—Jan. Term.

Straban—John Jackson, Esq. Wm. Cashman, Jacob Tanglinbaugh.
Gettysburg—H. Denwiddie, R. G. Harper.
Germany—Christian Bishop.
Huntington—John Elliott, Moses Myers.
Franklin—A. S. E. Duncan, John Hershy.
Mountpleasant—Anthony Stransbaugh, Anthony Smith.
Cumberland—James M'Allister, Henry Denwiddie, Abraham Linnh.
Latimore—William Wright.
Conowago—John Busby, Abraham Reiff.
Liberty—Maxwell Shields.
Mountjoy—Jacob Eckenrode, Robert Cunningham, James M'Ilhenny.
Menallen—Adam Gardner, Josh Latshaw.

General Jury.

Germany—Ephraim Swope, Geo. Wills, Henry Shriver.
Mountjoy—William Golden.
Mountpleasant—Peter Smith, Richard M'Sherry, Andersen Ewing, Henry Herring, Philip Kohler.
Straban—David M'Creary, Jacob Cassat, Esq. Isaac Miller, John Thomas, Isaac Brinkerhoff, Leonard Bricker, Joan Deterdeff.
Tyrone—Jas. L. Neely, Isaac Sadler, of R.
Franklin—William Paxton.
Cumberland—William M'Callough, John Plank, James Boyd.
Hamilton—Peter Brough, Chas. Barnitz.
Menallen—Simon Becker, John Rex.
Hamiltonban—Zephaniah Hurlert.
Conowago—Andrew Mouse.
Gettysburg—Thos. J. Cooper, John Cress.
Berwick—Joseph Basinger.
Huntington—William Moorhead.
Reading—John Pearsol, Solomon Albert.
Liberty—David Ecker, Henry Wortz.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Monday the 23d of January next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

233 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, }
JESSE HAMILTON, } *Adm'rs.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 20. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to anything like puff and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE KERR & ANDREW G. MILLER, Assignees of PETER BELSEL, under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Office for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 25th day of January next.*

G. WELSH, *Prothy.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 26, 1831. } td

Stop the Thief & Runaway!

$100 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the stable of Martin Eichelberger, on Saturday the 26th of November, 1831,

A Blood Bay Horse,

handsomely made, good carriage & action, with a large bald and two hind feet white, black mane and tail, about 10 years old.

Said horse was taken by my boy LOYD, who absconded from me the same evening, and was seen at the residence of said Eichelberger. Loyd is a bright Mulatto or Mustee, about 5 feet 2 inches high, looks at first sight to be a stout boy, but is broad across the shoulders, black and a bushy head of hair, when spoken to he is quick of apprehension, speaks very rapidly, walks stooped or bent forward when travelling; he is young, about 18 years of age; had on when he left home, a small white broad-brim hat, well worn; light drab coat and pantaloons, well worn, of domestic make—nevertheless he might have changed his coat for a blue or black one, which he had; had on a new pair of coarse double-soaled shoes, well nailed, and a red flannel roundabout.

I will give the above Reward for said Boy and Horse, if secured so that I may get them again, or seventy-five dollars for the boy, and twenty-five for the horse. All letters will be duly attended to if directed to me, Double Pipe-creek, Frederick county, Md.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 6. 5t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLAINING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

D. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles. viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 23d of January next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN TANEY.

Dec. 27. 3t

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

D. BUEHLER & BRO'S.

A RE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps.

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov 28. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Jan. 17.

☞We are requested to state, that the Rev. THOMAS SERGEANT, of Carlisle, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this borough, on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

☞Those persons who have in their possession Petitions to the Legislature for an extension to this county of the laws for the protection of Sheep, are requested to deliver the same to Gen. T. C. MILLER, Gettysburg, during this week, that they may be forwarded to Harrisburg.

After an unusually severe spell of winter weather, the bland breezes of Spring are once more careering over our frosted land, although it is but the middle of January. For the three or four last days, the weather has assumed the mildness of March. The contrast between this period, and the corresponding one of last year, is worthy of remark. At that time, we were completely housed, by one of the most severe snow-storms that had been experienced for years; and the inclemency of the weather which succeeded it was almost unprecedented. These pleasant days may, however, be what is termed, in common parlance, "weather-breeders."

By a reference to our Congressional summary, it will be seen, that Mr. CLAY delivered a very interesting speech in the Senate of the U. States on Wednesday last, giving his views relative to a modification of the Tariff. The Senate chamber was crowded to excess, by one of the most brilliant auditories, (says the National Intelligencer,) that we ever witnessed on any similar occasion. We shall endeavor to give Mr. Clay's speech to our readers next week; and we predict, that its clearness and calmness will please every reflecting and unprejudiced Pennsylvanian.

A convention was held at Harrisburg last week, of Jackson-men who are opposed to the re-election of Gov. Wolf. There were 32 members from 12 counties. They formed an Electoral Ticket; appointed Delegates to the National Jackson convention; and nominated *J Andrew Shulze* for Governor. One of the Electors (Mr. Donnel, of York,) and two of the Delegates (Mr. Dunlop, of Franklin, and Col. Baily, of Dauphin) have already declined the honor intended them. Judge Sheffer of this county, is on the Electoral Ticket—and, we expect, will also decline; as will, probably, many of the others—terrified at the "slimness of the concern."

Legislature.—The York and Maryland line Rail-road bill was under discussion last week, in the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole. Mr. Hemphill spoke at length in favor of the bill, and concluded by moving to amend it by requiring the company to continue the road from York to Columbia, which was agreed to. Mr. Read, of Susquehanna, then offered a new section, reserving to the State, the power to resume the chartered privileges, if hereafter they should prove injurious to the interests of the commonwealth, which was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed the committee.

A bill has been reported to incorporate the Adams county Rail-road company; and one for a new county out of parts of York and Adams, to be called *Jackson*.

Alexander Mahon, Esq. has been re-elected State Treasurer by the Legislature. He had 95 votes—other candidates, together, had 30.

On Thursday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. LIVINGSTON as Secretary of State.

The nomination of Mr. MCLANE as Secretary of the Treasury, was confirmed on Friday. *Wash. paper.*

The sub-committee have agreed to report to the valuation committee of Boston, that the property of that city should be valued at *eighty million dollars*. At the last valuation the property of Boston was valued at sixty millions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New-York brings advices to the 23d November from France.

A courier arrived at Paris from London, the evening of the 18th of November, bringing the treaty, signed on the 15th of that month, between the five powers and king Leopold, incorporating the 24 articles of that between Belgium and Holland, with three additional clauses. Art. 25 places all the preceding articles under the guarantee of the five powers. Art. 26 declares that there *shall* be peace and amity between the king of the French, the emperor of Austria, the king of Great Britain, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia, on the one part, and the king of the Belgians on the other. Art. 27 prescribes that the treaty *shall* be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months at latest. The king of Holland still refused his sanction to the treaty.

A riot took place at Rioupeyroux on the 7th November, owing to the opposition of the people to pay the consolidated duties. The mayor, though supported by three regiments of *gendarmerie*, was unable to suppress it. On the arrival of the prefect, the president of the tribunal, the procureur du Roi and the general in command of the district, the mal-contents submitted, and promised to pay, forthwith, the demands against them.

The disarming of the garrisons of Piedmont were rapidly going on, and those of Savoy, Chamberry and Aunecy are merely kept up in sufficient number to mount guard; the army of the north were quitting the frontier and returning to their garrisons and quarters—this dispersion of armies and disarming of garrisons, is hailed as a sure indication of continued peace.

Several journalists in France had been prosecuted and fined.

The widow of the late unfortunate lord Edward Fitzgerald died at Paris, about the middle of November.

A large number of new peers *for life*,* had been created, and many officers, who had been deprived of their commissions under former dynasties, restored to command. Several of the newly created peers had taken their seats in the chamber of peers. The creation of these peers has given great offence, and some of the journals, which had before supported the ministry, had turned round and joined the opposition.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

The accounts from Poland are filled with gloom—scarcely a family that has not lost some relative by the war; prosperity is destroyed, and trade is in a wretched state of depression.

The emperor of Russia, upon whom a demand was made by the Prussian government, has refused to pay the expenses of the Polish army in passing through Prussia: he has also forbidden the officers of the several corps who sought refuge in Prussia, from either returning to Russia or Poland.

The brave Skrzynecki, Dembinski, and a number of other Polish generals, together with the countess Plater, had determined on seeking an asylum in Paris. The first named had reached Berlin on his way thither.

ENGLAND.

The cholera, in England, was chiefly confined to Sunderland, though there had been new cases at Stockton and New Castle, and these caused but little havoc. The Paris *Constitutionel* states that letters had been received from London, containing the intelligence of the the cholera having made its appearance on board of vessels in the docks—the silence of the London papers on this head are considered as conclusive that this information is incorrect.

The reform question, and the meeting of parliament, were the engrossing subjects of interest. A further prorogation of parliament had been determined on. The plan of creating new peers was gaining additional strength.

*To obtain a majority in the house of peers, to destroy the peerage. A good example to England, at the present crisis.

"*Burking.*"—New Zealand savages are said to eat the bodies of their enemies slain in battle: but persons in G. Britain are charged with slaying inoffensive persons and eating them—or, what is the same thing, of selling their bodies to the surgeons, that they may obtain food for themselves.* "Burking," which is the term used to describe the damnable offence, seems to make some progress, or, at least, to cause much alarm in certain parts of England, and some particulars are given that have terrific appearances. If there is truth in these things, the *people* ought to "*doctor*" the surgeons They are worse than the half-starved wretches who commit murder that their own families may have food. Among the "Burked," is supposed to be the mate of an American vessel at London.

*A person, when resident in a certain part of the United States, which is receding into a wilderness, used to say—that he must seek a new location: for that a while ago, he made out by *eating* one negro, but was then compelled to devour two yearly. That is, sell two, that the demands upon him might be satisfied. *Niles' Regis.*

Cheap Marrying and Unmarrying.—By a new law of Tennessee, the fee for marrying a couple is reduced to 50 cents. This is dog cheap. A bill was before the Legislature of the same State to enable females to get unmarried without costs. This is accommodating.

Unfortunate Raleigh!—Private letters on Tuesday last, from Raleigh, in N. Carolina, bring information of a most destructive fire, by which nearly half the town has been destroyed, and with it a large amount of merchandize of all descriptions. About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the fire broke out on the east side of Fayetteville-street, and it spread with consuming rage, destroying the whole of that square, and the square north of it, as far as Mr. John Stuart's house. It is a remarkable circumstance that, some years ago, a fire which broke out on the same building lot as this fire did, consumed property on precisely the same ground, and was arrested at the same house of Mr. Stuart. Since then, the whole had been rebuilt in a handsome manner, and was occupied principally by stores. One individual has lost goods to the value of 20,000 dollars; others have probably lost as much, if not more.—*Nat. Int.*

The Columbia (Penn.) Spy, speaking of the effect of the National Republican nomination for President and Vice-President, says—

"It does us good to hear of persons rallying under the standard of the Union and the Constitution, who have heretofore been against us, but who cannot stand out in opposition to the late nomination, when it associates the name of John Sergeant with that of Henry Clay."

HENRY CLAY.

A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser writes thus from Washington:

"I will undertake to say that Mr. Clay's generous straight-forward opinions, his manliness, candor, and independence in debate, his knowledge of the country, and the whole country, and his devotion to her interests—a devotion above all party bias or impulses, will do more to modify and frame a proper Tariff than can be done by any other man. His influence with his friends is great. The unaccommodating will yield to him, what opponents might in vain labor to obtain. Argument will have its weight when wielded by his vigorous understanding. He has all the power of Webster with far more complaisance. He has the *suaviter in modo*, as well as the *fortiter in re*. He hurls his bolt, but he does it with grace. I would prefer the first to knock down nullification, but the second to build up a system. I think Mr Clay will do infinite good in a crisis so important. His exalted reputation—the high station he has held at home and abroad, and his association with the old democratic party, combine to give him a power with friends and political opponents, happily calculated to mould such a tariff as the times require."

Swear not at all.—On Tuesday, says the New York Courier, a gentleman who was impannelled on a jury in the Court of Sessions, asked the Recorder whether he might be excused from swearing. The court replied, that if he had conscientious scruples on the subject of swearing, he might affirm.—The juror said, he considered that the words "Swear not at all," should be literally construed; and he considered the solemn affirmation of any fact simply advanced, was co-equal with swearing.

Court—You cannot serve, sir, without either affirming or swearing.

Juror—If the court permit me to retire this day. I will think the matter over against to-morrow.

Court—You may retire, sir.

Yesterday the gentleman went into court, and stated that none of his scruples were altered by reflection.

The court consequently discharged the juror.

New-York.—The Legislature of this great State assembled at Albany on the 3d. In the House of Representatives, CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON, of New-York city, was chosen Speaker, receiving 93 votes; whilst 31 votes were given to FRANCIS GRANGER, (anti-mason) and 2 votes thrown away. Considerable consequence seems to be given to the votes for Speaker, as indicating the decline of the power in that State which, familiary known by the epithet of the Albany Regency, has for several years been paramount in that State.—*Nat. Int.*

Indiana.—In the senate, the joint resolution in relation to internal improvements, a protecting tariff, and re-chartering the bank of the U. States, has been read a third time and passed by a vote of 22 to 7. A joint resolution has also been passed, inviting the president, directors, and company of the U. States bank to locate a branch in the State of Indiana.

Anti-Profane Society.—We have received the proceedings of a society formed by the students of Charlotte Hall Academy, Maryland, for the laudable purpose of repressing the vulgar practice of profane swearing—but we have not room for their insertion. The members of the association pledge their honor to abstain from profane language themselves, and to do all in their power for its entire abolition.—*Nat. Int.*

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.

It is said, that the Committee on Colored Population have determined to recommend an annual appropriation of $100,000 towards the removal of the free people of color. More was moved, but it failed. We hail *this measure* with great satisfaction. *Enquirer.*

At the Citizens' Celebration of the 8th of January at Harrisburg, the following toast was given by Gov. WOLF—in allusion, doubtless, to the Tariff and Bank questions:—

Our Delegation in Congress—A crisis is approaching, when Pennsylvania will expect every man to do his duty.

A new Counterfeit.—We learn that a new emission of counterfeit 5 dollar notes on the U. S. Bank has been recently made and put in circulation.—One of these spurious notes was detected by a gentleman of this city, within a day or two past, who has furnished us with the description, with a view to placing the public on its guard. It is a *Ten*, purporting to be on the mother Bank, payable to Thos. C. Spotswood, letter A. dated May 4, 1829—and signed N. Biddle, President, W. M'Ilvaine, Cashier. The engraving and signatures are represented to be tolerable imitations, and likely enough to deceive, but the filling up is badly done, and may enable persons to detect them, on careful inspection. *Balt. Pat.*

The Pittsburg Gazette of Tuesday says, the ice in the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, which had obstructed the navigation for the last seven weeks, broke up on the night of the 7th inst. The Allegany river was still closed—On Monday, at 12 o'clock, the Ohio was thirteen feet above low water mark, and rising. Navigation by steamboats had re-commenced.

Fatal effects from the mistake of a single letter.—Miss Eleanor White, of Aldersgate building, London, having labored under an in ward complaint, supposed to be worms, discovered a recipe, said to be a certain cure. This was a decoction of herbs, mixed with *beech*-nut oil, to be taken in the morning fasting. She procured the herbs, and, as she supposed, the oil, which, however proved to be *peach*-nut oil, that contains prussic acid. After the dose, she was instantly seized by violent expectoration and hysteric fits, and notwithstanding instant medical aid, died in half an hour.

New-York Canal.—From the Albany Daily Advertiser, we collect the following account of the canal tolls in that State.

1821 - - -	$2,200
1822 - - -	44,486
1823 - - -	89,938
1824 - - -	319,340
1825 - - -	521,343
1826 - - -	750,759
1827 - - -	847,759
1828 - - -	897,265
1829 - - -	771,685
1830 - - -	1.056,922
1831 - - -	1,222,123

We understand that much damage has been done, within a few days, on the Antietam, Conococheague and Licking creek, by the breaking up of the ice. On the Antietam, we are told, Mumma's dam has been broken down. And on the Conococheague, Captain Zeller's saw mill dam and saw mill, have been swept away—Winter's dam destroyed, and Miller's and Vanlear's much damaged—and a number of others either injured or carried away. *Hagerstown Torch Light.*

Paupers.—Of the 2,256 paupers in the alms house, at Bellevue, New-York, on the 31st ult. no less than 1,049 were *foreigners*.

All our cities are severely taxed to feed and take care of the beings that are cast out of the British poor houses, or sent hither, to starve or subsist, as the case may happen. Some strong regulations on this subject should be adopted. Let those who suck the orange, not throw the peel at us.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Distressing Accident.—A woman named Armstrong, belonging to Alexandria, was crossing the river yesterday on the ice, near the Ferry route, on the upper side of the track, and becoming alarmed by the wind blowing at the time, lost her presence of mind and fell into the water. The ice giving way above caused the track to be closed and caught her, by which she was cut nearly in two. Several persons were in company or near at hand, who after some difficulty succeeded in getting her out, but she was quite dead. It is said she was coming to town on a visit to her mother, and had a cart with two negro women under her charge.

The deceased was a native of England, has left a husband, a cooper by trade, living in Alexandria, and four children.

"Lessons on Thrift."—The following anecdote, illustrative of the good sense of the late Stephen Girard, has been told perhaps a thousand times, yet it may be new to some of our readers:—A young sailmaker of Philadelphia called on Mr. Girard some years ago for the purpose of buying a large quantity of duck which he wished to make up into sails. He was a stranger to Mr G. and was not prepared to advance the cash for the article he wanted: of course Mr. G. told him he must procure some responsible name as surety on his note. The sailmaker agreed to the proposal, and said, 'I will return in a few minutes, Mr. Girard, with a note fixed according to your request,—and will you lend me a hand cart to convey the canvass to my sail loft?' Certainly, sir; but you do not intend to cart it down yourself?' 'Yes, I do to be sure.' 'But why do that, why not get some poor man to do it for you?' 'Because,' replied the sailmaker, 'if I do it myself I shall save a shilling.'—'Very well sir, you shall have my cart, and I will take your note without any endorser.'—*Maine Adv.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 50	Oats,	45 to 50
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 10	Whiskey,	30
Corn,	58	Plaister,	0 00
Rye,	85	Feathers,	37

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. *Henry Picking*, to Miss *Amelia Otter*—both of Emmittsburg, Md.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Saun'l Gutelius, Mr. *Adam Twomey*, of Mountjoy township, to Miss *Margaret Myers*, of Oxford.

On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. *John Wilt*, of Tyrone township, to Miss *Hannah Deardorff*, of Straban township.

In December, by the Rev. C. G. M'Lean, Mr. *Robert Robison*, to Miss *Jane M'Creary*—both of Mountjoy township.

DIED,

On the 9th inst. Mrs. *Catharine Keefhaber*, wife of Mr. Conrad Keefhaber, of Cumberland township, in the 60th year of her age.

On the same day, very suddenly, Mr. *Philip Bishop*, of Littles-Town, aged 78 years.

On Thursday last, Miss *Elizabeth Lockhart*, of Mountpleasant township.

On the same day, Mr. *Philip Thomas*, of Straban township, aged about 84 years.

On the 27th Dec. Mr. *Mark Wortz*, of Conowago township, in the 86th year of his age.

On the 29th Dec. in the vicinity of Abbottstown, Mrs. *Catharine Sheaffer*, in the 74th year of her age.

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.

IT is proposed to exhibit the Solar Microscope of the Gettysburg Gymnasium, on *Saturday the 21st inst.* at the Court-house in this borough, if the day be fair. The exhibition will commence at one o'clock, P. M. precisely, since the objects to be exhibited will appear to the best advantage whilst the sun is yet high. It is believed that this Microscope is not inferior to any other in the U. States in its magnifying power, which is between three and four millions of times. As a few instances of its wonderful magnifying powers, it may be mentioned that a fine horse-hair was magnified so as to measure 10½ inches in diameter, the animalcules in the dust of figs measured 15 inches in length and 9 in breadth, those on cabbage (commonly called mildew) 6 feet in length and 3½ in breadth, the wing of a bee about 20 feet by 15, and the eels in vinegar 9 or 10 feet in length. Besides these, a variety of very interesting objects will be shown, such as the sting of a bee, a fine sewing-needle, finest linen cambric, crystalizations, &c.

The terms of admission will be 25 cents to each one, with the permission of returning at pleasure for several successive exhibitions of the Microscope. Children under 12 years of age will be required to pay but 12½ cents. The proceeds which may arise from this source will be applied to the increase of the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus of the Gymnasium. It is hoped that no one will neglect so great a source of gratification, and that all the friends of education will thus afford us their assistance in our humble efforts to advance that cause.

Jan. 17. 1t

CIRCUIT COURT.

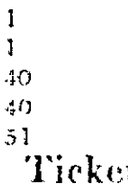
NOTICE is hereby given to all who it may concern, that a Circuit Court for Adams county, will be held at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th day of March next.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 17. tc

FOR SALE,

In the Borough of Gettysburg,



That two-story Brick Dwelling-house,

A few doors west of Mr. Forry's Inn, recently occupied by Dr. Smyser. The payments, if desired, will be made very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the occupant.

Jan. 17. tf

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of $25.000, *ONE of* 10,000,

1 of 5,000, 1 of 4.440,

AND NO LESS THAN

FORTY OF $1,000!

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 28th of Jan.

60 *Number Lottery*—9 *Drawn Ballots*,

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25.000	51	100
1	10,000	51	50
1	5,000	102	40
1	4,440	102	30
40	1,000	1479	20
40	500	11475	10
51	200		

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S,

Gettysburg, Jan. 17. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 26, Not yet received.

military force. In open violation of all these solemn engagements the State of Georgia has extended her jurisdiction over the territory and persons of the Cherokees situated within her limits, interrupted them in the possession of their dwellings and plantations, and attempted to deprive them of the character of distinct communities, while the President, instead of protecting the Indians against these acts of wholly unauthorised violence, has openly countenanced the pretensions of Georgia, and, instead of employing the armed force of the United States, in their defence, actually withdrawn that force at the instance of the offending party, from the scene of action, and left the unoffending natives entirely at the mercy of their enemies.

The recent inhuman and unconstitutional outrages committed under the authority of Georgia, upon the persons of several unoffending citizens, heretofore residing as missionaries within the territory of the Cherokees, constitute, perhaps, the most unjustifiable portion of these proceedings. They have received, like the rest, the countenance and approbation of the General Executive. Few examples can be found, even in the history of barbarous communities, in which the sacred character of a minister of religion has furnished so slight a protection against disrespect and violence to the persons invested with it. We rejoice to learn that this subject will shortly be presented to Congress and to the People, in full detail, and in a form fitted to excite the attention which it so well deserves.

It appears from this concise survey of the present situation of the Union, as regards the principal branches of our foreign and domestic policy, that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens not only not to aid in the re-election of the present incumbent to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, but to use their efforts to effect a change in the National Administration and in order that such efforts may be made with success, the time has now arrived when it is necessary to designate a candidate for the succession whose name may be a rallying point and a principle of union among the citizens who are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

In looking round the country for such a person, it is almost superfluous to say, that the eyes of all are instinctively directed towards that illustrious citizen, who, after occupying the most distinguished places in the gift of the people, and in all the departments of the administration, has dwelt for some years past in tranquil retirement in the bosom of the West. The qualifications and services of HENRY CLAY are too well known to require the aid of our testimony. As a statesman, advocate and orator, he has been from his youth upward the pride of our courts and legislative halls. As an ardent, fearless, and consistent friend of liberty and republican institutions, he has endeared himself to their friends throughout the world. His devotion to this great cause, furnishes the surest guaranty that he will, on all occasions, assert the supremacy of the laws, and that Executive power in his hands, will be their faithful auxiliary. As one of the principal founders, and supporters of the American System, he is entitled to the warm support of all who desire the prosperity of the great cause of domestic industry and internal improvement. The signal success with which he conducted the affairs of the Department of State evinces his capacity for the actual business of administration; while the generous frankness and captivating warmth of his manners, eminently fit him for a station, where, in order to be useful, it is necessary to conciliate the public favor as well as transact with ability the public business.—He has already been designated in various ways, and in all quarters of the country, as the candidate of the Opposition, and we consider it the duty of all good citizens to use all the means in their power for the purpose of securing his election.

In proposing, in connection with the name of HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for the Presidency, that of JOHN SERGEANT as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, the Convention offer to your suffrages a citizen of acknowledged talents, various accomplishments, large experience in the highest and most honorable public trusts, unblemished reputation, and the most ardent and unwearied zeal for the honor and interest of the country. Pennsylvania has long looked up to him as one of her chief ornaments, and the citizens of other parts of the Union, in placing him in the second office in the Executive Department of the Government, will be happy to shew their concurrence in sentiment with that great and patriotic State.

Without meaning to encourage an undue confidence, which would only generate inactivity, we believe that, with proper exertion, the success of the good cause is beyond the possibility of doubt. The present Administration has for some time past been justly discredited in public opinion—Gen. Jackson has been gradually losing, ever since the commencement of his official term, the popularity with which he entered it. Whole sections of the Union have been alienated from him by his strange and inconsistent course upon the Tariff and Internal Improvement. Extensive interests have been thrown into opposition by his reckless and unaccountable denunciation of the Bank. Many of his ablest partisans among the public writers have deserted him, and if any considerable portion of reflecting men still adhere to his standard, the wanton attacks upon the Judiciary Department must have driven them from it in disgust. The unity of his party is completely broken up by the open rupture between the friends of the Vice President and the late Secretary of State; and at this moment the citizens opposed to his re-election, constitute a large majority of the whole population of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is quite apparent, that nothing is wanted but zeal, activity and concert, to ensure success.

The aspect of this Convention—the unanimity and spirit which have marked its proceedings—and the favorable results which may be expected from its influence upon the community, afford ample security that these requisites will not be deficient.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the character of the present Administration—such are the motives for changing it, and such are the persons whom we recommend to you for the chief Executive officers. Compare their qualifications with those of their competitors; and may the goodness of Providence so enlighten your choice, that it may tend to promote the security and permanence of our excellent political institutions, and the true greatness and glory of our beloved country.

JAMES BARBOUR, *President.*
ALLAN TRIMBLE, } Vice } P. B. PORTER,
JOSEPH KENT, } Pres. } ROBERT TEMPLE,
J. L. Tillinghast, Henry Bacon, Sec's.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dallas presented the following memorial from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the Stockholders of the Bank, respectfully represents—

That the Charter of the Bank being about to expire, on the 4th of March, 1836, your memorialists deem it their duty to invite the attention of Congress to its renewal.

The general considerations which caused the establishment of the Bank, the manner in which it has executed the duties assigned to it, and the reasons which recommend its continuance, your memorialists forbear to discuss, since, if these subjects your honorable bodies are more competent and appropriate judges. They will therefore merely state the views which induce their application at this time.

Unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definitive action upon it can be expected until within two years of the expiration of the Charter—a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, that the determination of Congress should be known. Independently of the influence which the Bank was designed to possess, and which it necessarily exercises over the state of the currency, by which all the pecuniary transactions of the community are regulated, its own immediate operations are connected intimately with the local business of almost every section of the United States, with the commercial interchanges between the several States, and the intercourse of them all with foreign nations.

Of the value to the community, of the system which, after long and anxious efforts, and at great pecuniary sacrifices, your memorialists have at length succeeded in establishing, it is not for them to speak; their more immediate purpose is to represent, as they do, most respectfully, that the continuance or destruction of that system, thus widely diffused through all the avenues of the productive industry of the country, affecting all the relations of public revenue and private income, and contributing to give stability to all the rewards of labor, is an object of general solicitude. If, satisfied with the practical operations of the institution, your honorable body shall deem it worthy of continuance, it seems expedient to relieve the country, as soon as may consist with mature deliberation, from the uncertainty in which all private transactions, and all public improvements, dependent on the future condition of the currency, and amount of capital disposable for those objects, must necessarily be involved until your decision is known. If, on the other hand, the wisdom of Congress shall determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of aiding the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it.

Under these impressions, they respectfully request that the charter of the Bank may be renewed.

By order of the Board of Directors:
N BIDDLE, *President.*

Mr. Dallas said, that being requested to present this document to the Senate, praying for a renewal of the existing charter of the Bank, he begged to be indulged in making a few explanatory remarks. With unhesitating frankness, he wished it to be understood by the Senate, by the good commonwealth which it was alike his duty and his pride to represent with fidelity on that floor, and by the people generally, that this application, at this time, had been discouraged by him. Actuated mainly, if not exclusively, by a desire to preserve to the nation the practical benefits of the institution, the expediency of bringing it forward thus early in the term of its incorporation, during a popular representation in Congress which must cease to exist some years before that term expires, and on the eve of all the excitement incident to a great political movement, struck his mind as more than doubtful. He felt deep solicitude and apprehensions, lest, in the progress of inquiry and in the development of views, under present circumstances, it might be drawn into real or imagined conflict with some higher, [illegible] diate wish or purpose of the American People.

And from such a conflict, what sincere friend of this useful establishment would not strive to save or rescue it by at least a temporary forbearance and delay? Nevertheless, his conscious inexperience in the forms and contingencies of legislation, inspired a distrust of his own judgment on this merely preliminary point. The determination of the parties interested may be, nay, must be wiser and better; and he could not but feel strongly impressed by the recollection that the Legislature of Pa. recently, and in effect, unanimously had recommended the renewal of the charter of this Bank. He became, therefore, a willing, as he was virtually an instructed agent, in promoting, to the extent of his humble ability, an object which, however dangerously timed its introduction might seem, was in itself, as he conceived, entitled to every consideration and favor.

Mr. D. concluded by moving that the memorial be read, and be referred to a Select Committee of five in number, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The memorial having been read, and the reference agreed to—

Mr. Dallas moved that the appointment of the Committee be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Bell said he was not aware of any reason for the postponement; and as none had been assigned for it, he could perceive no propriety in the postponement. It would also be a thing unprecedented in the Senate; and unless some reasons were adduced in favor of the postponement, he should prefer that the Senate should, according to its usage, proceed at once to the appointment of the committee.

The question being put on the postponement, it was negatived. Ayes 15, noes 24.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the committee, and the following gentlemen were chosen to compose it, viz: Mr. Dallas, Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution which he should, he said, call up to-day, instructing the Committee on Finance, to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks.

The bill for the erection of barracks in the vicinity of New-Orleans, was considered, and after some debate, ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was ordered to a third reading, and the bill respecting the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, after some discussion, was postponed to Friday next

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives, was one by Mr McDuffie, from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank, of the U. States, praying for a re-charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition, in which Messrs. Wayne, McDuffie, Cambreleng, Coulter, Archer, Mercer, Ingersoll, Carson, Davis, of South Carolina, Wilde, Appleton, Mitchell, of South Carolina, Root, Dearborn, Johnson, of Va. Howard, Foster, Jenifer, Huntington, Sutherland, Ellsworth, and Hoffman, took part. The petition was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 100 to 90, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

January 11.

The Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr Clay, postponed to to-day, the consideration of the resolution introduced by him directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill to abolish the duties on imported articles which do not come into competition with those of American manufacture. The bill to erect barracks and store houses in the vicinity of New Orleans was, after a debate in which Messrs Smith, Benton, Hayne, and Forsyth participated, passed The bill concerning Navy Agents was also passed

In the House of Representatives, all the unfinished business before the Committee of the District of Columbia, during the last session of Congress, was on motion of the Chairman, Mr. Doddridge, committed to the present committee on that subject. Mr Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the appropriation bill for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments; and it was read a first and second time and committed to a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The resolution offered by Mr. Carter of N. Y. respecting property lost during the late war, was taken up and considered Mr Cooke addressed the House in its favor until the close of the hour The bill for the settlement of the South Carolina claims was the next business in order; but, on motion of Mr Polk, its consideration was postponed; and the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, and took up the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the fifth census. The bill fixes the ratio of representation at forty-eight thousand instead of forty thousand as at present — Mr. Craig moved to strike out the words 48,000, and Mr Jarvis moved that the ratio be seventy five thousand, but the latter proposition was negatived Mr Jenifer moved that it be forty-five thousand, but before a vote was taken, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

January 12.

The business in the Senate is daily increasing in interest, and assuming a character of importance. Many bills from the House of Representatives are passing through their various stages; as well as several bills which have originated in the Senate. Yesterday a petition from the officers at Fort Delaware, praying for compensation for services rendered and losses sustained at the conflagration, which, it will be remembered, nearly destroyed the Fort some twelve months since, was presented by Mr. Troup. A memorial was also presented by Mr. NAUDIN, from the Bank of Delaware, praying that the charter of the United States' Bank be renewed. As the special order of the day, the resolution, submitted on Monday by Mr. CLAY, relative to the total abolition of duties on certain foreign articles, and the reduction of those on wines and silks, was taken up for consideration.

On the resolution being read, Mr. CLAY, with his well known eloquence, addressed the Senate at length, giving his views of a future Tariff for the United States, and a full exposition of the measures contemplated by his resolution. From this it would appear, that the repeal and reduction of duties on the various articles which Mr. Clay's views embrace, would amount to about seven millions of dollars. This sum taken from the present amount of the revenue, say 25 million of dollars, would leave the revenue at 18 millions of dollars; a standard below which, it appeared to be Mr. CLAY's opinion, it ought not for the present to be reduced, at least till the National debt be finally paid, and it be seen what future contingencies may occur. At the conclusion of Mr C's remarks, on the motion of Mr. HAYNE, the resolution was laid on the table, to give time for further consideration, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

January 13.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr Jenifer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States, and her Territories, the free people of color, colonizing them on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere

Mr Jenifer said that upon examination of the returns of the late census, as communicated to this House, it appeared that the proportion of free colored population in the State which he had the honor in part to represent, was greater than in any other. That State accordingly felt a most lively interest upon the subject of this resolution. It was obvious that some relief from the evils to which this, in common with several other States, was exposed, must be had either from the General Government or from the resources of the States themselves' He wished the enquiry might be early gone into in order to ascertain what were the views of the House, in relation to the power and duties of the general Government upon that subject.

Mr Speight, of North Carolina, requested the gentleman from Maryland to consent to postpone the adoption of it for a few days He was in favor of the policy suggested by the resolution —but wished for a little more time to consider the subject. He hoped the gentleman would consent to postpone the consideration of his motion till Monday next

Mr. Jenifer said, it was a mere resolution for enquiry, and as the Legislatures of several States deeply interested in the subject were now in session, and were impatient to know whether any measures would be here taken on this subject, he was unwilling to give occasion to unnecessary delay, as, if nothing was done here, these States would be obliged to adopt measures on their own resources.

Mr Archer, of Virginia, said, this was a resolution for enquiry, but it involved important constitutional principles He hoped the gentleman from Maryland would consent to postpone the consideration till next Monday. If he declined, he should move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jenifer assented, and the consideration of the resolution was postponed till Monday. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr Hoffman in the chair, on the apportionment bill; the amendment of Mr Jenifer, to fix the ratio at forty-five thousand, was negatived. Mr. Stewart proposed another amendment to fix at forty-six thousand This was discussed until near 4 o' clock, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Various Matters.

We learn from the Gazette that the receipts for travelling and transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been continually and rapidly increasing since the opening of the communication with Frederick. The average of the daily receipts now exceeds three hundred and fifty dollars although only about twenty two burthen cars pass daily in each direction — Additions to the number are making every week, and we are assured that by Monday week, forty cars for the transportation of produce, merchandise and other articles will be regularly passing every day in each direction between Baltimore and Frederick.—*Balt. Pat*

Elections should be Free.—The House of Assembly of Lower Canada have declared *void* the election of two members for whom "houses of entertainment were opened and kept up, in order to procure votes for them" The members thus expelled are furthermore condemned, jointly & severally, to pay the costs and charges of the petitions against them.

Legislature of Georgia.—We learn from Milledgeville, Georgia, that previously to the adjournment, the House of Representatives of the Legislature of that State, passed the bill from the Senate, commonly known by the name of the Gold Mine Bill, without amendment—yeas 84, nays 31. The bill provides that certain sections of the Cherokee country, containing within them about a million and a half of acres, and supposed to be the richest districts in gold, be reserved from the general lottery and thrown into a separate lottery, to be drawn at the same time with the other. It divides the reservation into lots of 40 acres, and gives to every citizen of Georgia, over 18 years of age, who has resided there three years one chance, whether he has drawn a lot previously or not, and to every married man an additional chance. The number of tracts will be about 40,000, and the price of the grants $10. All the Georgians are, by the bill, permitted to have an interest and a chance for a share, and the number of grants at $10 will produce for the general benefit, after deducting the expenses, a fund estimated at above $800,000.

The Cholera at Sunderland.—A letter has been received at the Department of State, from the American Consul at Hull, confirming the fact of the existence of the malignant Cholera at Sunderland. The letter says:—"The physician sent from London by Government, has declared the disease to be the Indian Cholera, and the board of health established there, has reported it to be the same. Since my letter of the 5th, several cases have appeared, and from its commencement up to the 12th inst. 27 cases are reported to have terminated fatally, and 21 remain. It appears the disease has been confined to the poorest class of people, wanting proper food and clothing, & to those by whom cleanliness was not observed All vessels clearing from the port of Sunderland are obliged to perform quarantine, previous to entering any other port in this country, and it is expected that should the disease continue to spread all communication with this town will be prevented.

A writer for the Village Record, who appears to be in some dread with regard to the introduction of the Cholera Morbus into this country, suggests the propriety of a "*Convention of Physicians*," to organise corresponding committees between those countries where the disease is rife, and our own, and to use every means which such a committee in their wisdom might deem adviseable for the preservation of this republic from the relentless scourge of Europe He adds:—"Let us no longer be lulled into a false and dangerous feeling of security, by the distance of the Cholera—we have no reason to doubt its future ravages in our smiling country; for assuredly if it is possible for it to cross the German ocean into England, it will not require a longer period to cross the Atlantic into America. We can (with facility) form a convention, the better to improve our military system, and render us invincible to our flesh and blood enemies, then it is assuredly not impossible to create a similar meeting to repel the attacks of this unseen though not unfortunately more terrific and subtle foe."

FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Formosa, the Editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has received two numbers of the Paris *Journal des Debats*, which complete our file to the 10th of November. The paper of the 9th contains a manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, dated St Petersburg, 22d October It begins with the annunciation that the Polish rebellion was completely extinguished; returns thanks to God; boasts of the immoveable solidity of the foundations of Russian power, and of the exploits, fidelity, moderation, and humanity of the Russian armies It concludes thus—"Russians! with the help of Divine Providence, let us finish what our brave troops have begun; time, and our efforts will destroy even to the germ, all those dissensions which have so long agitated two nations of the same origin. You also, will see in our subjects of the kingdom of Poland, restored to Russia, only members of that great family to which you belong. It is not by inspiring fears of a revengeful reaction, but by constant examples of fidelity, greatness of soul, and a generous oblivion of injuries, that you will contribute to the success of our designs for a more intimate, a more solid union of Poland with the other parts of the empire. For our happiness and the glory of Russia, let the indissoluble tie have its guarantees in a sentiment of attachment to the same monarch, in identity of interests and wants, and in a common prosperity never to be disturbed by any misunderstandings."

The doom of Poland is at least shadowed out in the Language of this Imperial manifesto.

The controversy between the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road Company, has been decided in favor of the Canal Company, by the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, 3 to 2. One of the Judges was absent on account of indisposition As the dispute was for the right of way along the Potomac, at the Point of Rocks, and there is room for only one of the works, it is intimated that the Rail Road will probably be constructed across the river, at that point, and up on the Virginia side. *Compiler.*

military force. In open violation of all these solemn engagements the State of Georgia has extended her jurisdiction over the territory and persons of the Cherokees situated within her limits, interrupted them in the possession of their dwellings and plantations, and attempted to deprive them of the character of distinct communities, while the President, instead of protecting the Indians against these acts of wholly unauthorised violence, has openly countenanced the pretensions of Georgia, and, instead of employing the armed force of the United States, in their defence, actually withdrawn that force at the instance of the offending party, from the scene of action, and left the unoffending natives entirely at the mercy of their enemies.

The recent inhuman and unconstitutional outrages committed under the authority of Georgia, upon the persons of several unoffending citizens, heretofore residing as missionaries within the territory of the Cherokees, constitute, perhaps, the most unjustifiable portion of these proceedings. They have received, like the rest, the countenance and approbation of the General Executive. Few examples can be found, even in the history of barbarous communities, in which the sacred character of a minister of religion has furnished so slight a protection against disrespect and violence to the persons invested with it. We rejoice to learn that this subject will shortly be presented to Congress and to the People, in full detail, and in a form fitted to excite the attention which it so well deserves.

It appears from this concise survey of the present situation of the Union, as regards the principal branches of our foreign and domestic policy, that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens not only not to aid in the re-election of the present incumbent to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, but to use their efforts to effect a change in the National Administration: and in order that such efforts may be made with success, the time has now arrived when it is necessary to designate a candidate for the succession whose name may be a rallying point and a principle of union among the citizens who are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

In looking round the country for such a person, it is almost superfluous to say, that the eyes of all are instinctively directed towards that illustrious citizen, who, after occupying the most distinguished places in the gift of the people, and in all the departments of the administration, has dwelt for some years past in tranquil retirement in the bosom of the West. The qualifications and services of HENRY CLAY are too well known to require the aid of our testimony. As a statesman, advocate and orator, he has been from his youth upward the pride of our courts and legislative halls. As an ardent, fearless, and consistent friend of liberty and republican institutions, he has endeared himself to their friends throughout the world. His devotion to this great cause, furnishes the surest guaranty that he will, on all occasions, assert the supremacy of the laws, and that Executive power in his hands, will be their faithful auxiliary. As one of the principal founders, and supporters of the American System, he is entitled to the warm support of all who desire the prosperity of the great cause of domestic industry and internal improvement. The signal success with which he conducted the affairs of the Department of State evinces his capacity for the actual business of administration; while the generous frankness and captivating warmth of his manners, eminently fit him for a station, where, in order to be useful, it is necessary to conciliate the public favor as well as transact with ability the public business.—He has already been designated in various ways, and in all quarters of the country, as the candidate of the Opposition, and we consider it the duty of all good citizens to use all the means in their power for the purpose of securing his election.

In proposing, in connection with the name of HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for the Presidency, that of JOHN SERGEANT as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, the Convention offer to your suffrages a citizen of acknowledged talents, various accomplishments, large experience in the highest and most honorable public trusts, unblemished reputation, and the most ardent and unwearied zeal for the honor and interest of the country. Pennsylvania has long looked up to him as one of her chief ornaments, and the citizens of other parts of the Union, in placing him in the second office in the Executive Department of the Government, will be happy to shew their concurrence in sentiment with that great and patriotic State.

Without meaning to encourage an undue confidence, which would only generate inactivity, we believe that, with proper exertion, the success of the good cause is beyond the possibility of doubt. The present Administration has for some time past been justly discredited in public opinion—Gen. Jackson has been gradually losing, ever since the commencement of his official term, the popularity with which he entered it. Whole sections of the Union have been alienated from him by his strange and inconsistent course upon the Tariff and Internal Improvement. Extensive interests have been thrown into opposition by his reckless and unaccountable denunciation of the Bank. Many of his ablest partisans among the public writers have deserted him, and if any considerable portion of reflecting men still adhere to his standard, the wanton attacks upon the Judiciary Department must have driven them from it in disgust. The unity of his party is completely broken up by the open rupture between the friends of the Vice President and the late Secretary of State: and at this moment the citizens opposed to his re-election, constitute a large majority of the whole population of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is quite apparent, that nothing is wanted but zeal, activity and concert, to ensure success.

The aspect of this Convention—the unanimity and spirit which have marked its proceedings—and the favorable results which may be expected from its influence upon the community, afford ample security that these requisites will not be deficient.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the character of the present Administration—such are the motives for changing it, and such are the persons whom we recommend to you for the chief Executive officers. Compare their qualifications with those of their competitors: and may the goodness of Providence so enlighten your choice, that it may tend to promote the security and permanence of our excellent political institutions, and the true greatness and glory of our beloved country.

JAMES BARBOUR, *President.*

ALLAN TRIMBLE, } Vice } P. B. PORTER,
JOSEPH KENT, } Pres. } ROBERT TEMPLE,

J. L. Tillinghast, Henry Bacon, Sec's.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dallas presented the following memorial from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the Stockholders of the Bank, respectfully represents—

That the Charter of the Bank being about to expire, on the 4th of March, 1836, your memorialists deem it their duty to invite the attention of Congress to its renewal.

The general considerations which caused the establishment of the Bank, the manner in which it has executed the duties assigned to it, and the reasons which recommend its continuance, your memorialists forbear to discuss, since, of these subjects your honorable bodies are more competent and appropriate judges. They will therefore merely state the views which induce their application at this time.

Unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definitive action upon it can be expected until within two years of the expiration of the Charter—a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, that the determination of Congress should be known. Independently of the influence which the Bank was designed to possess, and which it necessarily exercises over the state of the currency, by which all the pecuniary transactions of the community are regulated, its own immediate operations are connected intimately with the local business of almost every section of the United States, with the commercial interchanges between the several States, and the intercourse of them all with foreign nations.

Of the value to the community, of the system which, after long and anxious efforts, and at great pecuniary sacrifices, your memorialists have at length succeeded in establishing, it is not for them to speak; their more immediate purpose is to represent, as they do, most respectfully, that the continuance or destruction of that system, thus widely diffused through all the avenues of the productive industry of the country, affecting all the relations of public revenue and private income, and contributing to give stability to all the rewards of labor, is an object of general solicitude. If, satisfied with the practical operations of the institution, your honorable body shall deem it worthy of continuance, it seems expedient to relieve the country, as soon as may consist with mature deliberation, from the uncertainty in which all private transactions, and all public improvements, dependent on the future condition of the currency, and amount of capital disposable for those objects, must necessarily be involved until your decision is known. If, on the other hand, the wisdom of Congress shall determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of aiding the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it.

Under these impressions, they respectfully request that the charter of the Bank may be renewed.

By order of the Board of Directors:

N. BIDDLE, *President.*

Mr. Dallas said, that being requested to present this document to the Senate, praying for a renewal of the existing charter of the Bank, he begged to be indulged in making a few explanatory remarks. With unhesitating frankness, he wished it to be understood by the Senate, by the good commonwealth which it was alike his duty and his pride to represent with fidelity on that floor, and by the people generally, that this application, at this time, had been discouraged by him. Actuated mainly, if not exclusively, by a desire to preserve to the nation the practical benefits of the institution, the expediency of bringing it forward thus early in the term of its incorporation, during a popular representation in Congress which must cease to exist some years before that term expires, and on the eve of all the excitement incident to a great political movement, struck his mind as more than doubtful. He felt deep solicitude and apprehensions, lest, in the progress of inquiry and in the development of views, under present circumstances, it might be drawn into real or imagined conflict with some higher, some more favorite, some more immediate wish or purpose of the American People.

And from such a conflict, what sincere friend of this useful establishment would not strive to save or rescue it by at least a temporary forbearance and delay? Nevertheless, his conscious inexperience in the forms and contingencies of legislation, inspired a distrust of his own judgment on this merely preliminary point. The determination of the parties interested may be, nay, must be wiser and better; and he could not but feel strongly impressed by the recollection that the Legislature of Pa. recently, and in effect, unanimously had recommended the renewal of the charter of this Bank. He became, therefore, a willing, as he was virtually an instructed agent, in promoting, to the extent of his humble ability, an object which, however dangerously timed its introduction might seem, was in itself, as he conceived, entitled to every consideration and favor.

Mr. D. concluded by moving that the memorial be read, and be referred to a Select Committee of five in number, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The memorial having been read, and the reference agreed to—

Mr. Dallas moved that the appointment of the Committee be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Bell said he was not aware of any reason for the postponement; and as none had been assigned for it, he could perceive no propriety in the postponement. It would also, be a thing unprecedented in the Senate; and unless some reasons were adduced in favor of the postponement, he should prefer that the Senate should, according to its usage, proceed at once to the appointment of the committee.

The question being put on the postponement, it was negatived. Ayes 15, noes 24.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the committee, and the following gentlemen were chosen to compose it, viz: Mr. Dallas, Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution which he should, he said, call up today, instructing the Committee on Finance, to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks.

The bill for the erection of barracks in the vicinity of New-Orleans, was considered, and after some debate, ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was ordered to a third reading, and the bill respecting the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, after some discussion, was postponed to Friday next.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives, was one by Mr McDuffie, from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank, of the U. States, praying for a re-charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition, in which Messrs. Wayne, McDuffie, Cambreleng, Coulter, Archer, Mercer, Ingersoll, Carson, Davis, of South Carolina, Wilde, Appleton, Mitchell, of South Carolina, Root, Dearborn, Johnson, of Va. Howard, Foster, Jenifer, Huntington, Sutherland, Ellsworth, and Hoffman, took part. The petition was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 100 to 90, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

January 11.

The Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Clay, postponed to to-day, the consideration of the resolution introduced by him directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill to abolish the duties on imported articles which do not come into competition with those of American manufacture. The bill to erect barracks and store houses in the vicinity of New Orleans was, after a debate in which Messrs. Smith, Benton, Hayne, and Forsyth participated, passed. The bill concerning Navy Agents was also passed.

In the House of Representatives, all the unfinished business before the Committee of the District of Columbia, during the last session of Congress, was on motion of the Chairman, Mr. Doddridge, committed to the present committee on that subject. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the appropriation bill for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments; and it was read a first and second time and committed to a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The resolution offered by Mr. Carter of N. Y. respecting property lost during the late war, was taken up and considered. Mr. Cooke addressed the House in its favor until the close of the hour. The bill for the settlement of the South Carolina claims was the next business in order; but, on motion of Mr. Polk, its consideration was postponed; and the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, and took up the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the fifth census. The bill fixes the ratio of representation at forty-eight thousand instead of forty thousand as at present—Mr. Craig moved to strike out the words 48,000, and Mr Jarvis moved that the ratio be seventy five thousand, but the latter proposition was negatived. Mr. Jenifer moved that it be forty-five thousand, but before a vote was taken, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

January 12.

The business in the Senate is daily increasing in interest, and assuming a character of importance. Many bills from the House of Representatives are passing through their various stages; as well as several bills which have originated in the Senate. Yesterday a petition from the officers at Fort Delaware, praying for compensation for services rendered and losses sustained at the conflagration, which, it will be remembered, nearly destroyed the Fort some twelve months since, was presented by Mr. Troup. A memorial was also presented by Mr. NAUDIN, from the Bank of Delaware, praying that the charter of the United States' Bank be renewed. As the special order of the day, the resolution, submitted on Monday by Mr. CLAY, relative to the total abolition of duties on certain foreign articles, and the reduction of those on wines and silks, was taken up for consideration.

On the resolution being read, Mr. CLAY, with his well known eloquence, addressed the Senate at length, giving his views of a future Tariff for the United States, and a full exposition of the measures contemplated by his resolution. From this it would appear, that the repeal and reduction of duties on the various articles which Mr. Clay's views embrace, would amount to about *seven* millions of dollars. This sum taken from the present amount of the revenue, say 25 million of dollars, would leave the revenue at 18 millions of dollars; a standard below which, it appeared to be Mr. CLAY's opinion, it ought not for the present to be reduced, at least till the National debt be finally paid, and it be seen what future contingencies may occur. At the conclusion of Mr C's remarks, on the motion of Mr. HAYNE, the resolution was laid on the table, to give time for further consideration, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

January 13.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Jenifer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States, and her Territories, the free people of color, colonizing them on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere.

Mr. Jenifer said that upon examination of the returns of the late census, as communicated to this House, it appeared that the proportion of free colored population in the State which he had the honor in part to represent, was greater than in any other. That State accordingly felt a most lively interest upon the subject of this resolution. It was obvious that some relief from the evils to which this, in common with several other States, was exposed, must be had either from the General Government or from the resources of the States themselves. He wished the enquiry might be early gone into in order to ascertain what were the views of the House, in relation to the power and duties of the general Government upon that subject.

Mr. Speight, of North Carolina, requested the gentleman from Maryland to consent to postpone the adoption of it for a few days. He was in favor of the policy suggested by the resolution—but wished for a little more time to consider the subject. He hoped the gentleman would consent to postpone the consideration of his motion till Monday next.

Mr. Jenifer said, it was a mere resolution for enquiry, and as the Legislatures of several States deeply interested in the subject were now in session, and were impatient to know whether any measures would be here taken on this subject, he was unwilling to give occasion to unnecessary delay, as, if nothing was done here, these States would be obliged to adopt measures on their own resources.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, said, this was a resolution for enquiry, but it involved important constitutional principles. He hoped the gentleman from Maryland would consent to postpone the consideration till next Monday. If he declined, he should move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Jenifer assented, and the consideration of the resolution was postponed till Monday. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr Hoffman in the chair, on the apportionment bill; the amendment of Mr. Jenifer, to fix the ratio at forty-five thousand, was negatived. Mr. Stewart proposed another amendment to fix at forty-six thousand This was discussed until near 4 o'clock, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Persons & Visiters.

We learn from the Gazette that the receipts for travelling and transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been continually and rapidly increasing since the opening of the communication with Frederick. The average of the daily receipts now exceeds three hundred and fifty dollars, although only about twenty two burthen cars pass daily in each direction—Additions to the number are making every week, and we are assured that by Monday week, forty cars for the transportation of produce, merchandise and other articles will be regularly passing every day in each direction between Baltimore and Frederick.—*Balt. Pat.*

Elections should be Free.—The House of Assembly of Lower Canada have declared *void* the election of two members for whom "houses of entertainment were opened and kept up, in order to procure votes for them." The members thus expelled are furthermore condemned, jointly & severally, to pay the costs and charges of the petitions against them.

Legislature of Georgia.—We learn from Milledgeville, Georgia, that previously to the adjournment, the House of Representatives of the Legislature of that State, passed the bill from the Senate, commonly known by the name of the Gold Mine Bill, without amendment—yeas 84, nays 31. The bill provides that certain sections of the Cherokee country, containing within them about a million and a half of acres, and supposed to be the richest districts in gold, be reserved from the general lottery and thrown into a separate lottery, to be drawn at the same time with the other. It divides the reservation into lots of 40 acres, and gives to every citizen of Georgia, over 18 years of age, who has resided there three years one chance, whether he has drawn a lot previously or not, and to every married man an additional chance. The number of tracts will be about 40,000, and the price of the grants $10. All the Georgians are, by the bill, permitted to have an interest and a chance for a share, and the number of grants at $10 will produce for the general benefit, after deducting the expenses, a fund estimated at above $800,000.

The Cholera at Sunderland.—A letter has been received at the Department of State, from the American Consul at Hull, confirming the fact of the existence of the malignant Cholera at Sunderland. The letter says:—"The physician sent from London by Government, has declared the disease to be the Indian Cholera, and the board of health established there, has reported it to be the same. Since my letter of the 5th, several cases have appeared, and from its commencement up to the 12th inst. 27 cases are reported to have terminated fatally, and 21 remain. It appears the disease has been confined to the poorest class of people, wanting proper food and clothing, & to those by whom cleanliness was not observed. All vessels clearing from the port of Sunderland are obliged to perform quarantine, previous to entering any other port in this country, and it is expected that should the disease continue to spread all communication with this town will be prevented.

A writer for the Village Record, who appears to be in some dread with regard to the introduction of the Cholera Morbus into this country, suggests the propriety of a "*Convention of Physicians*," to organise corresponding committees between those countries where the disease is rife, and our own, and to use every means which such a committee in their wisdom might deem adviseable for the preservation of this republic from the relentless scourge of Europe. He adds:—"Let us no longer be lulled into a false and dangerous feeling of security, by the distance of the Cholera—we have no reason to doubt its future ravages in our smiling country; for assuredly if it is possible for it to cross the German ocean into England, it will not require a longer period to cross the Atlantic into America. We can (with facility) form a convention, the better to improve our military system, and render us invincible to our flesh and blood enemies; then it is assuredly not impossible to create a similar meeting to repel the attacks of this unseen though not unfortunately more terrific and subtle foe."

FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Formosa, the Editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has received two numbers of the Paris *Journal des Debats*, which complete our file to the 10th of November. The paper of the 9th contains a manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, dated St. Petersburg, 22d October. It begins with the annunciation that the Polish rebellion was completely extinguished; returns thanks to God; boasts of the immoveable solidity of the foundations of Russian power, and of the exploits, fidelity, moderation, and humanity of the Russian armies. It concludes thus—"Russians! with the help of Divine Providence, let us finish what our brave troops have begun; time, and our efforts will destroy even to the germ, all those dissensions which have so long agitated two nations of the same origin. You also, will see in our subjects of the kingdom of Poland, restored to Russia, only members of that great family to which you belong. It is not by inspiring fears of a revengeful reaction, but by constant examples of fidelity, greatness of soul, and a generous oblivion of injuries, that you will contribute to the success of our designs for a more intimate, a more solid union of Poland with the other parts of the empire. For our happiness and the glory of Russia, let the indissoluble tie have its guarantees in a sentiment of attachment to the same monarch, in identity of interests and wants, and in a common prosperity never to be disturbed by any misunderstanding."

The doom of Poland is at least shadowed out in the Language of this Imperial manifesto.

The controversy between the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail Road Company, has been decided in favor of the Canal Company, by the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, 3 to 2. One of the Judges was absent on account of indisposition. As the dispute was for the right of way along the Potomac, at the Point of Rocks, and there is room for only one of the works, it is intimated that the Rail Road will probably be constructed across the river, at that point, and up on the Virginia side.

Compiler.

PUBLIC SALE

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of January inst.* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

137 ACRES.

The Improvements are a two-story Stone House, Two Double Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.; three never-failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, } *Adm'rs.*
JOHN DIETRICK, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 3. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Monday the 23d of January next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, } *Adm'rs.*
JESSE HAMILTON, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 20. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 4th day of February next*, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Arthur O'Neal, John Smith, and others, containing 2 ACRES—on which are erected a one-story Log House and Stable, &c.—ALSO,

A LOT,

adjoining the above property, containing 1¾ ACRES. To be sold as the Estate of BARNEY REILY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will given, and terms made known by

EDWARD REILY, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 10. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 4th of February next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

116 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, & Stone Back Building,

which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 10. ts

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing Office.

German Language.

J. HAESBAERT,
Student of the Theological Seminary,
(A NATIVE GERMAN,)

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of Gettysburg, that he will give Lessons in the German Language to all who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted therewith. He may be found at Mrs Bausemer's, in Baltimore-street, where he will make known the terms and place of instruction.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 4t

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have connected themselves in the Mercantile business, under the Firm of

DICKEY & HIMES,

and have purchased from Mr. D. COMFORT his entire Stock of

MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

on such terms as will enable them to sell at the lowest possible rate.

☞They will continue their business in the same room occupied by Mr. Comfort, and formerly by Mr. Arnold. They respectfully invite the Public to give them a call.

THOMAS DICKEY,
CHARLES HIMES.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that we the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the creditors of ISAAC PEARSON, Jr late of Huntington township, dec'd; and that we will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on *Saturday the 4th of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all persons concerned will please exhibit their claims.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JAMES M'COSH,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL.

Jan. 10. 4t

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF Goods.

☞THIS DAY,

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, *HARDWARE,* China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Pa on the 1st Jan. 1832.

A	Joseph Latshaw 2
Edwin A Atlee.	Eve Lawver
B	Christian Lahman
John Bear	Margaret Lockart.
Thomas Blocher	**M**
George Baughman	Sarah M'Pherson
Henry Botarf	Rev. D. M'Conaughy
Geo. S. Bowman	Robert A. M'Pherson
Daniel Biteman	John Mertzgar
Mr. Bovy	Alice M'Creary
John Bolan	Henry Meyers
Nicholas Bushey	George Meyers
John Blocher	Thomas Meloy.
Daniel Butt	**P**
James Barr	Elijah Peal
Rev. Jas. G. Bracken-ridge	George Plank.
	R
Margaret Barr	Felix Roberts
Martin L. Bovi.	Jesse Russell.
C	**S**
Col. Alex. Campbell	Philip Sharp 2
Chester Case	Rev. Peter Saum
David Cook	Anthony Strausbaugh
Wm. Cromwell	G. R. Smith
Joseph Cushun.	Dr Henry Smyser
D	Jacob Saum
James Duffin	Peter Schlosser or
Messrs. Duncan & Mahon	Catharine Bender
	Elizabeth Sheats
Catharine Delap	Michael Strausbaugh
John Dittenhafer	Peter Strausbaugh
John Dickson, Esq.	John Stallsmith
John B. Davis.	Peter Sholl
E	Catharine Supp
Frederick Ebert	Molly Smith
E	Henry Sheet.
Rob't or David Fletcher	**T**
	Adam Tauney
J. H. Fletcher	The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams co.
Samuel Forney.	
G	**U**
Wm. Garvin	Ann Underwood.
John Gilbert	**V**
Wm. Gibbs	Albert Vandyke
James Gregory	G. Vanorsdallen.
H	**W**
David Heagy 2	James L. Walker
George Hosler	Nicholas Wierman
Rev. E. L. Hazelius	Nathan Wright
Charles Harts	Henry Walter
John C. Houghtelin	Catharine Williams
George Heagy, Sen.	Nancy Wray
Jacob Heck	Mary Weaver
Eve Hoffman	John Wallace
K	Joseph Wharfe-
Thomas Kinny	Thomas Webb or
Thompson King	John Zeigler.
Andrew Kerrigan.	**Z**
L	George Zolly 3
Lutheran German Magazine	Samuel Zeigler.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, within 2 miles of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Beyly, Christian Stoner and others, containing

221 ACRES

of Patented Land; 180 Acres of which are cleared—the residue in good timber. There are from 50 to 60 acres of bottom meadow. The Improvements are a good

two-story Log House,

a Stone Smoke House, a large Double Barn, an Apple Orchard, with a never failing Spring of water near the house. This Farm is a first-rate stock farm, as a stream of water runs through the middle of it.

For terms apply to Alexander Majors, near the premises, or to the subscriber, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

DAVID LYTEL.

Jan. 3. 3t

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of January next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kugler, Abraham Zell and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, a Barn,

part log and part frame, with an Orchard.—ALSO,

A LOT OF

WOODLAND,

In Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Zell and others, containing One Acre, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Susanna Kuntz.*

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mummasburg, Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lot of Christian Harshey, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said town by No. 7, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Henry Keiler.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Moore, James Maginly and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Log Dwelling-house and Double Log Barn, with an Orchard

—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Hugh Bigham.*

—ALSO—

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 20th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers, John Chronister and others, containing Seventy-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, and well of water; a one-story Log Tenant house, and Log Stable.

—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac Everett.*

WM S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1831. ts

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-doon, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

BLACKSMITHS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to employ a few good BLACKSMITHS at their Cutlery Manufactory, Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHNSTON, PRICE & Co.

Dec. 27 4t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Trial List—Jan. Term, 1832.

Dr. Smith's use	vs. A. Swigert's Ex'r.
John Moura's use	vs. Henry Colstock.
—— Plum	vs. A. Plum's Ex'rs.
Mary Pittenturff	vs. S. Wierman's Adm.
James Lockert	vs. W. & J. Galbreath.

Jan. 3. tc

Grand Jury—Jan. Term.

Straban—John Dickson, Esq. Wm. Cashman, Jacob Taughinbaugh.
Gettysburg—H. Denwiddie, R. G. Harper.
Germany—Christian Bishop.
Huntingdon—John Elliott, Moses Myers.
Franklin—A. S. E. Duncan, John Hershy.
Mountpleasant—Anthony Strausbaugh, Anthony Smith.
Cumberland—James M'Allister, Henry Denwiddie, Abraham Linah.
Latimore—William Wright.
Conowago—John Busby, Abraham Reiff.
Liberty—Maxwell Shields.
Mountjoy—Jacob Eckenrode, Robert Cunningham, James M'Ilhenny.
Menallen—Adam Gardner, Jos'h Latshaw.

General Jury.

Germany—Ephraim Swope, Geo. Wills, Henry Shriver.
Mountjoy—William Golden.
Mountpleasant—Peter Smith, Richard M'Sherry, Anderson Ewing, Henry Herring, Philip Kohler.
Straban—David M'Creary, Jacob Cassat, Esq. Isaac Miller, John Thomas, Isaac Brinkerhoff, Leonard Bricker, John Deardorff.
Tyrone—Jas. L. Neely, Isaac Sadler, of R.
Franklin—William Paxton.
Cumberland—William M'Cullough, John Plank, James Boyd.
Hamilton—Peter Brough, Chas. Barnitz.
Menallen—Simon Becker, John Rex.
Hamiltonban—Zephaniah Herbert.
Conowago—Andrew Mouse.
Gettysburg—Thos. J. Cooper, John Cress.
Berwick—Joseph Bittinger.
Huntingdon—William Moorhead.
Reading—John Deardorff, Solomon Albert.
Liberty—David Enker, Henry Wortz.

DE LA MONTERAT'S *Columbian Vegetable Specific,*

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H BUEHLER, Druggist

Gettysburg, Aug. 30

NOTICE.

GEORGE KERR & ANDREW G. MILLER, Assignees of PETER BELL, under a deed of voluntary assignment, have presented to the Court and filed their several Accounts in this Office for settlement and confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg on *Wednesday the 25th day of January next.*

G WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1831. td

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the *23d day of January inst.*—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioner's Office, in Gettysbung, on *Tuesday the 24th day of January inst* at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales,		$50,000	$50
2d	do.	40,000	40
3d	do.	30,000	30
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	do.	10,000	15
7th	do.	5,000	12 50
8th	do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, } *Associate*
WM. M'CLEAN, } *Judges.*
THOS. EHREHART, }
JACOB COVER, } *Comm'rs.*
JNO. L. GUBERNATOR, }

Jan. 3. tm

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1832.

Archibald Armstrong	Samuel Johnson
Messrs. Wallis & Biggs	Joseph Koufman
Daniel Bowersot	John Koontz
John Bowersot	John Lenard
Rev. Wm. Brown 2	Andrew Lohr
Thomas Beard	Peter Myers
William Briggs	George Myers
John Buttis	Elizabeth Miller
David Cooley	D. N. Mahon, Esq.
Michael Crouse	Messrs A. & W. G. M'Cormick
Nicholas Crismore	
Mr. Crist	Samuel Grens
Jacob Diehl	Stephen Packer 2
George Dottro	George Snow
John Detrick	Henry Schleifer
David Feaser	Andrew Sheder
Nicholas Grupe	Magdalena Semple
John Hilbert 2	Richard Stewart
John Hay	George Shafer
Michael Harner 2	David Yingling
Mrs. Hagan	Frederick Yingling.
Samuel Ickis	

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 3. 3t

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

MR. POTTER:

Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye-Water.—Two cases occurred in my family, viz my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,
S. MARSHALL,
Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

MR. W. POTTER:

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D. Connor furnished me with some of your Eye Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy. Your obedient servant,

S. M'LAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—

POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge,

For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J GILBERT, Gettysburg

Nov 15 ebtf

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 23d of January next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN FANLY.

Dec. 27. 3t

☞PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."